CLAIMS

1. A method for removing an acidic gas component from a raw gas, comprising contacting a raw gas containing an acidic gas component to an aqueous alkanolamine solution, wherein a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group and a fine silica powder is present.

2. The method for removing an acidic gas component from a raw gas according to claim 1, wherein a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group and a fine silica powder is optionally added, based on foaming state in a system of removing an acidic gas, from the outside system.

3. The method for removing an acidic gas from a raw gas according to claim 1, wherein an aqueous alkanolamine solution in which a composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group and a fine silica powder had been contained is used.

4. The method for removing an acidic gas component from a raw gas according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the specific surface area of the fine silica powder is 50 m^2/g or more.

5. The method for removing an acidic gas component according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group and a fine silica powder is in an amount of 0.1 to 5000 ppm based on the aqueous alkanolamine solution.

6. An additive for an amine solution for removing an acidic gas, to be added to an amine solution for removing an acidic gas with an aqueous solution containing 40 % by mass or more of an alkanolamine (referred to as an amine hereinafter), wherein the composition comprising an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group and a fine silica powder is present in an amount of 0.1 to 5000 ppm.

7. The additive for an amine solution for removing an acidic gas according to claim 6, which is a mixture of 50 to 99 % by mass of an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group, represented by formula (1), and 1 to 50 % by mass of a fine silica powder having a specific surface area of 50 m^2/g or more

$$R^1_2XSi-(R^1_2SiO)_m-(R^1YSiO)_n-SiR^1_2X \qquad (1)$$

(provided that R^1 represents a monovalent hydrocarbon group

having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; X represents an alkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, R^1 or Y; Y represents $-R^2O-(C_pH_{2p}O)_q-R^3$; R^2 represents a divalent hydrocarbon group having 3 to 6 carbon atoms; R^3 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or an acyl group; m is an integer of 10 to 200, n is 0 or an integer of 1 to 50, p is an integer of 2 to 4, q is an integer of 5 to 50, provided that when n is 0, X is Y)

8. The additive for an amine solution for removing an acidic gas according to claim 6, composed of a mixture of 50 to 98 % by mass of an organopolysiloxane having a polyoxyalkylene group, represented by formula (1), 1 to 50 % by mass of a fine silica powder having a BET specific surface area of 50 m^2/g or more, and 1 to 40 % by mass of a nonionic surfactant.